THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 975

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which, the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 29, 1799.

JOHN JOHNSON

has just received a quantity of

Hat Trimmings;

Which he has for sale at his Hat Manufactory, Fairfax Street.

THEY CONSIST OF

LININGS, fine and coarse
GALOON BINDING,
BANDS & BUCKLES,
LADIES' FASHIONABLE HAT BANDS,
ROUND BANDS,
LOOPING,
BOW STRINGS,
STOPING BRUSHES,
BLOCKING TWINE,
VERDIGRAS,
COPPERAS,
AQUA FORTIS,
QUICK SILVER,
LOG WOOD,
WOOL,

WITH A QUANTITY OF

FURS, &c. &c. &c.

July 14.

A GOOD COOK,

CAPABLE of undertaking that portion of business requisite for a Tavern, will meet with encouragement and sufficient wages, by applying to

PETER HEISKELL,
Corner of Pitt and King Streets.

Alexandria, July 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the first inst. (without any punishment, or threats of punishment, and in fact without any cause whatever) JACK, a dark mulatto man, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made. He took with him sundry pieces of clothing, among which were a dark drab broad cloth coat, with steel buttons; a blue do. with metal buttons, and a dark mixed plains coat; a hair mixed kerseymere, and a pair of olive velvet breeches; a black cloth and white muslinet vest, and several other pieces of common clothing, not recollected. He has a wife at Mr. Steptoe's, in Middlesex, and another at Mr. Nicholas Voss's in Culpepper; it is supposed he has gone to one of those places, or to Alexandria.—I will give the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me, or ten dollars for securing him in any Jail, so that I get him again. JOHN DARBY,

Menokin, Richmond County, April 1 5.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Stafford County near the Yellow Church, on the night of the 12th inst. an Apprentice Lad named MICHAEL DRURY; seventeen years of age—about 5 feet two or three inches high—slim made, with light short hair. He took with him a nankeen coat and pantaloons, a striped Virginia cloth waistcoat, two brown linen shirts and trowsers, and a white shirt. Also, two fine white shirts, with two pair of white thread Stockings, a black cravat and cotton handkerchief, which did not belong to him. Whoever will deliver the said lad to me, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL MARTIN.

June 19.

WE WISH TO LET

The House adjoining Adam Lynn's, lately occupied by Bickley & Buckner.

W. HARTSHORNE & SON.

6 Month 19, 1799.

Andrew & W'm Ramsay

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

ONE Tousand weight of PETERSBURG CHEWING TOBACCO of an excellent quality.

April 13.

Spring Importation.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN HORSBURGH,

Nearly opposite Messrs. Hepburn Dundas's, King-Street,

An elegant and extensive assortment of

MUSLINS, DIMITIES, CALLICOES, CHINTZES, and GINGHAMS,

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS;

Which he is determined to sell cheap for cash.

June 11.

BATH.

To be rented for the ensuing season,

ONE of the most pleasantly situated Houses at the BERKLEY SPRINGS. It is well calculated for the accommodation of a family—being near the Spring, having three spacious porches, a dining room and two chambers below, with fire places, and two chambers above stairs—a good dry cellar, and a kitchen.

RICHD. M. SCOTT.

Bush Hill, June 15.

James Wilson

Has just received per the Elizabeth, Capt Rose, from London, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

German and British oznaburgs	Hosiery
Dowlasses	Cambricks
Russia Sheetings	Stuffs of all kinds
Brown platillas	Paper and quills
Silesias	A few sets of elegant Looking Glasses and Prints
Checks	
Striped ticks	Pins
Printed callicoes	Nails 4d. 6d 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
Ginghams	
Dimities	Draught and bottled Porter of an excellent quality
Quiltings	
Superfine cloths and kerseymeres	Gloucester, Cheshire, Pine Apple and Sage Cheeses
Sail cloth from No. 1 to 8	

N. B. Some of the above Goods are in packages suitable for the West-India market.

July 6.

Carne & Slade

Have imported by the George, from London, Six Sisters, from Liverpool, and Washington, from Bristol, via Baltimore, their

Spring Goods,

which consists of an extensive and general assortment of

HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PAINTS, AND WINDOW GLASS.

June 29

To Rent,

THE store house, compting room, and dwelling, where the subscriber has lately resided—also, the store house and compting room lately occupied by Mr. Charles R. Scott.—For terms apply to Mr. R. B. Jamesson, in the absence of

THOS. MAGRUDER.

Who informs all those who are indebted to him, that their accounts must be liquidated without any further delay; and those with whom he has unsettled accounts, will please prepare them for adjustment, by the 10th of July

June 20.

Andrew & W'm Ramsay

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Suffolk,

ELEVEN thousand weight of BACON, a quantity of PORK in barrels, which they will sell low, on a liberal credit.

June 7.

TO BE RENTED,

The Dwelling-House and Store, on King-Street, near Royal-Street, now occupied by Mr. Overall; the adjoining House and Store, occupied by Mr. Green; and the House and Store, higher up King-Street, now occupied by Mr. John Gordon.

STEPHEN COOKE.

April 23.

For Sale or Rent,

THE LEASE OF THE HOUSE AND STORE now occupied by Mr. W. Isbell next door to Mr. S. Harper's, Prince-Street. For particulars apply to Mr. M. Miller, Alexandria, or Joseph Peck, George-Town.

N. B. The above lease has four years unexpired from the 25th of December next. Possession may be had on the 15th of this month.

July 4.

Joshua Riddle

Offers for sale, at his Store on Fairfax-Street,

Whiskey in barrels,

Chocolate in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs
Loaf & Brown Sugars,
Hyson and Young Hyson Teas
Pepper
Best Mustard in pound and half pound bottles
Leiper's Snuff, and Glass Ware assorted.

ALSO A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

Gentlemen's best fine shoes No 1
Women's, boy's, and children's do. assorted
A large quantity of men's large and strong do. assorted
Seine Twine, Leading Liner, Traces, Bed Cords, and a few kegs of good FF Gun Powder.

March 22.

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received a handsome assortment of

French Gloves;

Amongst which are,

Ladies' best long & short white & coloured,
Men's do. do. do.

India Goods.

Black and coloured Lustrings,
Nankeens,
Calico,
Cassas,
Tickerees,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Moral do. &c.

April 20.

Korn & Wilemiller

HAVE FOR SALE,

83 Hhds. of Muscovado Sugar,
20 Tierces of do.
61 Barrels of do.
17 Hhds. of Molasses, and
50 Barrels of Whiskey.

All the above articles are of the first quality.

June 6.

To be Rented,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

TWO convenient Dwelling Houses and Stores on King Street—one lately occupied by Mr. C. Powell, the other adjoining the house occupied by Mr. George Wise—Apply to THOMPSON & VEITCH,

March 18.

Jacob Hoffman

Has received by the late arrivals at Baltimore, his

SPRING GOODS;

among which are,

Superfine cloths and Kerseymeres	Do. Persians
	Do. Prunels
Muslins	Sarsanetts
Jaconett do.	Silk shawls
Tambord do.	Mohair do.
Printed do.	Ribbons
Striped do.	Black & white thread lace
Book do.	
Cambrick do.	Edgings
Calicoes	White and black Satinett veils
Ginghams	
Merseilles	Nelson silver plumes
Dimities	Egyptian do.
Coloured and striped nankeen	Irish linen
	Striped do.
Silk do.	Long lawn
Janes	Ticklenburgs
Durants	Oznaburgs
Calimancoes	Ravens duck
Coloured satins	Russia drilling

1 Case Mens best Leghorn Hats, lined, bound and leathered with green unders.

ALSO ON HAND,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIA GOODS.

July 11.

TO LEASE,

On Ground-Rent,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, situated on Duke and Washington Streets. Apply to HENRY PIERCY.

May 16.

Thompson & Veitch

HAVE IMPORTED

From Belfast, via Liverpool, per the Ship Felicity, Capt. Borrowdale,

AN extensive assortment of 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, anchor dowlas and Drogheda sheetings, prints, ginghams, nankeens, broad hoes, grass and grain scythes.

N. B. The remainder of their Spring Goods are expected per the ship Elizabeth, from London to Alexandria.

June 4.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot,

Situated in Wales's alley, near the Brewhouse; 40 feet by 89; being the corner of two alleys and so near the river, its situation for a boarding house or store, is exceeded by few, and rents at a next yearly rent of 81. For terms apply to

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

June 20.

TO LET,

For one or any number of years which may be agreed on,

THE House the subscriber now lives in, at West End, near the Turnpike, known by the name of the West End Tavern, together with the whole or part of a two acre lot. The situation is very eligible for a Tavern, or Store, being but a short mile from Town and on the public road. For particulars enquire of

CHARLES JONES.

April 26

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE

To let by the quarter or year.

R. T. HOOE.

June 15.

FOR SALE.

A Likely Mulatto Girl,

twenty years of age—Also, a BOY about 16

Enquire of the Printer.

June 22.

William Bartleman

HAS REMOVED

a few doors up Prince-Street, nearly opposite R. T. Hooe & Co's Counting-Room,

Where he has for Sale,

Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados and N. England	Rum,	Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea,
Cognac and Peach Brandy,		London Porter,
Madeira, Sherry, Port Lisbon and Malaga Wine,		Spermaceti candles,
		Mould and dipt do.
Holland Gin,		Soap.
Molasses,		Chocolate,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,		Pepper,
		Indigo,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin,		Travelling-safes,
		Herrings,
		Pitch, turpentine, &c.

With most articles of Grocery.

January 8.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received per the brig Elizabeth, captain Rose, from London,

12 bales dowlas and Lancashire sheeting
8 do. Drogheda do.
8 do 7-8 fine bleached dowlas
25 do. Lear and anchor do.
7 do. Headen rolls
5 do. German oznaburgs
3 do. Ticklenburgs
16 do. Flaxen oznaburgs
24 do. and trunks of Irish linens
3 do. Writing paper

Cotton hosiery, mull muslins, dimities, bed ticks, fine Irish sheetings, superfine blue broad cloths, black and coloured lustrings, silk hats, ribbons, coloured and ounce threads, &c. All of which are on sale, and entitled to the drawback.

July 6.

James Bacon,

At his Store in Fairfax Street, has for sale about 7,000 wt. of

Green Coffee in bags,

and a few boxes of best quality

HAVANNAH SEGARS.

He has also a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Course and fine muslins and dimities
Plain and printed quiltings
Chintzes, callicoes, and ginghams
Striped and plain nankeens
Silk, thread, and cotton hose
Stuffs of every description
Ladies' white and coloured kid gloves

Together with many other articles adapted to the season—the whole of which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

July 6.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Have received per the Elizabeth, Capt. Rose, from London, 82 packages of

Seasonable Goods.

They have also imported into Baltimore (and hourly expected here) a large assortment of WOOLENS, LINENS, PRINTED GOODS, MUSLINS, & STUFFS, Which will make their assortment very complete for spring or fall.

July 6.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 10.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Savannah, June 28.

INDIAN DOCUMENTS.

The following serious communication has been obligingly handed the editors by a merchant of this city—transmitted him by a gentleman at St. Mary's

Point Petre, on St. Mary's, in Georgia, 14th June, 1799.

METHLOGY, second chief of the Mack-asooky Indians, inhabiting that part of the Creek land lying on the frontier of East Florida, delivered the following to James Seagrove, captain Nicholl being present during the talk, which was explained by Robert Allen, interpreter;

I COME by desire of the great king of our towns, and by the authority of all the principal chiefs and headmen of the same, to hold a conference with you respecting some affairs which have occasioned alarm and uneasiness among our people! and as we have always considered you to be our friend, and you have promised our nation when you resigned your late appointment of Indian agent, that you would at any time we required, give your advice to us when we stood in need of information.

We are now in want thereof, on account of a line which is running from the Mississippi towards the river St. Mary's, and which line, from its course, will run through several of our towns. That being informed only thirteen days past, from the mouth of the Spanish garrison of St. Mark, near where I live, that there was a line now running by the Spanish people and the Americans, which line would run through several of the Indian towns, and that all of the Indians that fell on the Spanish side of the line, the men would be made slaves of to work the ground for the Spaniards, and their women and children would be kept and taken care of, and that all their land would be taken from them. That the said officer informed me that the Indians who fell into the American side would be served in the same way.

That the chiefs and people of the said Indians received a message from colonel Hawkins, about six weeks past, by William Perriman, from Pensacola, desiring the attendance of Kinnijah the principal chief Thomas Perriman another chief and him (Methology) to attend at the running of the said lines as guides; but as they did not wish to see any line run through their lands, they did not attend, That having also heard from William Perriman, that which he was at Pensacola, about six or seven weeks past, there was a meeting in the town, of the people employed in running the line, at which was present col. Hawkins; that the Indian chiefs who were there were all pointedly opposed to the lines running, any further for the present than where it then was, at the river Escambay, near Pensacola, except some of the Cowetta chiefs. That on the chiefs refusing their consent to the lines proceeding further eastward, colonel Hawkins declared the line would be run if it cost the United States one thousand men, and that on his making this declaration he went off in a rage towards the Cowetta town.

That from these extraordinary and unexpected declarations from the Spanish officer and colonel Hawkins, the chiefs and Indian people are led to believe, that a plan is formed to rob them of their lands, and to make slaves of them; to prevent which I am authorited to make known and declare as the voice of a very great majority of the Creek Indians, that they are determined sooner than submit to such treatment, to engage in a war against any nation or people, and sooner sacrifice their lands, which is their only support.

That from all these alarms the Indians had become outrageous, and but for the advice of old and principal chiefs, blood would have already been spilt, as the warriors were on the point of falling on the Spaniards; and also of going and driving off, or killing those people who were running the line, but from persuasion they were restrained until I could come down and see you to make these things known, and to get some satisfactory explanation to carry home, for which purpose I am allowed only twenty days.

That this is not a talk of what is commonly called the Semanolos, it is the voice generally of the Creeks, but the other three great nations, namely the Chickasaws, Choctaws and Cherokees, that these four nations are all now united and were determined to support each other.

I am authorised to declare that it is the sincere desire of all my countrymen to live forever in peace with the people of the United States, and they wish that every difficulty and misunderstanding may be remove what is likely to disturb the peace or happiness of either. I am bound to declare that unless I can carry back to the nation a satisfactory explanation of matters, that in ten days after my return I think it will be impossible to prevent mischief being done.

Before I left home our towns in the upper part of our nation, informing us, that the Tame or old Tallassee king had gone with 300 warriors to lend col. Hawkins out of the nation, and I am confident that there will be a war unless prevented by the news I may carry home. In consequence of my being sent here to have your opinion, runners were dispatched the same day I set off, to all the Creek towns thro' the nation, to lie still until my return.

I have further to inform you, that the Indians in that part of the nation where I live, have not seen col. Hawkins, or any of his deputy's among them, or received any information from them respecting the line now running, until called on to attend as guides. That the Indians are in great ignorance of what is going forward or intended by the United States, respecting them. That it evidently appears to them, that col. Hawkins and his deputy Timothy Barnard, with others in his employ, take every means in their power of keeping the Indians in the dark by destroying every letter or paper they can lay their hands on, which they think can be of use to the Indians.

It is the wish of my nation, that the talk which I now deliver, may be made known to the United States, as speedily as possible, and what answer I may get at the same time, may be immediately known through the Creek land, as also to the other three nations. I have a great deal more that I could tell you of, but it being enjoined on me to return as speedily as possible, I hope you will dispatch me this day with your answer, which is looked for with great anxiety by my nation, in their present distracted situation.

The nation will let you hear from them on my getting home, and if your talk is favorable, I have no fear but we shall live in peace. I shall talk no more at present, and am

Your friend and brother,
METHLOGY.

I certify, that the preceding is a copy (in substance) of a talk delivered by Methlogy, an Indian chief, in my presence this day, as interpreted by Robert Allen to James Seagrove.

(Signed)
A. Y. NICOLL,
Capt. 1st regt. artillery and engineers.
Point Petre, 15th June, 1799.

I certify the preceding to be a copy (in substance, and as nearly as possible in words) of a message delivered to me this day by Methlogy, an Indian chief; and that I have no reason to doubt of the truth of the same, having known this chief for several years, and always understood him to be respectable among his people.

JAMES SEAGROVE.
Point Petre, June 15, 1799.

The following is an exact copy of the answer given to Mr. Methlogy, a chief of the Creek nation of Indians, to a message delivered by him, in behalf of himself and his nation, to James Seagrove, at his house at Point Petre, on the river St. Mary's, this day, in the presence of A. Y. Nicoll, captain in the army of the United States, and commandant on the river St. Mary's.

June 15th, 1799.

Friend and Brother,

I have listened with attention to all that you have said, and as you have come a great way from home at the desire of your nation, to get my opinion and advice upon matters which at this time appear to occasion much uneasiness to the people of your country, I shall therefore speak to you in the language of freedom and truth, and the advice which I shall give you, will be founded on pure uninterested principles of friendship for the inhabitants of the Creek land, and a desire of seeing them live in peace with the people of the United States.

Brother,—It is now upwards of three years since I have declined all public employments; and it is my determination never again to enter into any, especially in the Indian department: But I find from what you have just said, that there is a storm ready to burst, on the heads of innocent people of your country and mine; which to prevent, ought to be the duty of every good man either in public or private life. And as I promised my Indian friends (when I parted with them) that whenever they see fit to call on me for advice, I would give it to them to the best of my understanding, and as that of one exceedingly desirous of supporting peace and good neighborhood between our respective countries.

You tell me that the boundary line which is now running by the Americans and Spaniards, from the Mississippi towards the St. Mary's, occasions great alarm and uneasiness in your nation; and you wish to have that business explained to you: this I will do in as brief and plain a manner as in my power.

Some years past, the United States of America, and the king of Spain, made a treaty, thereby describing the territory of each other, and the privileges that the people of each nation should enjoy, without encroachment or injury to either party.—This, my friend, you must allow was wise and just, and that without such being done, neighboring nations could not long enjoy the blessings of peace.

You and all the Creek people, must know, that the great river Mississippi is the line between the Spanish and American settlements on the west side; and that the Spanish nation hath long, and still do possess the sea coast from the Mississippi river to St. Mary's. It therefore became absolutely necessary, that it should be clearly and well understood how far their territory or government extended back, from the sea coast into the country. For this purpose there is an article in the treaty made between the United States and Spain, which says, that a line shall begin on the Mississippi, at or near the Natchez, (or in more express terms) at the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude, which line should run in an east direction, until it struck the Chatahouchee, and from thence to St. Mary's. In order to carry into effect this part of the treaty with Spain, it was thought adviseable to make the Creek people acquainted therewith; for this and other purposes, a treaty was held at Colerain, on the St. Mary's in June 1796, between the United States and the Creek nation, at which time and place, was present a greater number of kings and principal chiefs, than had ever been known at any former treaty; it was agreed by them, that the before mentioned line should be run, whenever the President of the United States, and the king of Spain should see fit; and that this agreement should not be forgot, an article was inserted in the said treaty made at Colerain, which is in the following words:

Article the 5th—"Whenever the President of the United States of America and the king of Spain may deem it adviseable to make the boundary line which separates their territories, the President shall give notice thereof to the Creek chiefs, who will furnish two principal chiefs, and 20 hunters, to accompany the persons employed in this business as hunters and guides from the Choctaw country, to the head of St Mary's. The chiefs shall each receive half a dollar per day, and the hunters one quarter per day, and ammunition, and a reasonable value for the meat delivered by them for the use of the persons on this service."

So that my friend, you see by the preceding article entered by your nation, they agree to the running of this line, which now appears to create so much alarm and uneasiness among you. I have been told that several of your chiefs who signed said treaty (which now lays before me) whose names and characters I well know, say that they knew nothing of it. This I am sorry to hear of my old friends who ought to have remembered what they have done, and who ought to have made the same known to all such of their countrymen as were not at the treaty, and thereby, they would have prevented the uneasiness that has arisen from a want of matters being explained.

I was present at Colerain when your nation agreed to let this line be run, agreeably to our treaty with Spain; and if I had then supposed it possible, that the running of this line could in any way injure your nation, or endanger your land or property, I certainly should have made it known and guarded your chiefs against it, it being my duty then so to do; but I do declare to you, and the whole of the Creek nation, that I then and still do, consider the running of the said line, as quite harmless to your interests and purely intended to fix the line of territory and jurisdiction between the United States and the Spanish government.

Whoever tells your people, or endeavors to lead them astray, from the opinion I now give you cannot be your friends, and therefore must do it from ignorance, or what is worse, a vicious desire of seeing your nation involved in a ruinous war, which I pray God you may have wisdom and foresight, in time to discover and prevent such a calamity.

That your nation should be alarmed for their safety, after hearing such declarations from the Spanish officers at St. Marys, and others, I do not at all wonder at—but as they are now fully and truly informed of this business, I hope they will act with wisdom, and make use of every endeavor and immediate exertion to prevent the smallest injury to any person either white or red people.

From the experience I have had in the line of the Indian business, I can with the utmost confidence declare to the Creek people, that I know it to be the sincere and unalterable desire of the president, and every branch of the government of the United States, to preserve peace and good understanding with them, and all the Indian tribes, and to promote by every means in their power, their prosperity as a people—as also to preserve and guard their lands and property entire to them. And that the government of the United States never will take a foot of land from the Indians, without their own free will and consent being first obtained: Neither will they suffer any of their people to intrude on them, or in any respect injure them or their property, whilst the Indians continue to conduct with peace and friendship towards the United States.

From your talk just delivered, and the same appearing to be the voice of the people of your towns, near to which it is expected the line will run; I find that you and they do not understand the real intent and meaning of this line, which truly is no more than in order (as I have said before) to ascertain the limits, to which the government and laws of the United States and Spain can extend; and not with any view or intention of taken from any of the Indian Tribes; one single foot of their lands. Another principal design of this line is to have it exactly known what Indians and Indian lands, are within the territory of the United States of America and Spain; in order that the Indians and their property, shall receive such protection, and support from the nation within whose territory they may appear to be, as is stipulated by existing treaties between the white people and the Indians.

From what I have said, I trust that my Creek friends will see that the line which gives them so much uneasiness, at this time is of no consequence to them. For what injury can such a line do them, when they enjoy their lands on either side of it, as they have done when there was no such line.

When your old friends the English people lived in America, and the Spaniards in Florida, this same boundary line was agreed on between them, and was marked in all their treaties, and though it was not actually marked on the trees, still it was marked in the papers of both nations and by them well understood. I believe that on enquiry among your old people, you will find this to be the case. The line that is now about to be marked by the Spanish and American governments, is merely to prevent at a future day, any misunderstanding in not knowing how far the government of either extended, without having any view to lands.

Lines of a similar kind are established between all white nations, whereby wars and much injury is prevented. The Americans and English have marked such a line between their territories to the north; and that line runs through the lands of numerous tribes of Indians, who find not the smallest inconvenience therefrom. These things I state to you, as further proofs that no harm can arise to the Creek nation, from the line in question being run or marked.

It gives me great pain that any such uneasiness should have arisen in the minds of my Indian friends, whereby the peace and happiness of them, and the people of this country should be in danger: But from what has been said by me at this time, I hope all uneasiness and suspicion will be removed from their minds; and that they will act with temper, prudence and wisdom, and avoid thereby, precipitating and their numerous offspring in a war with the white people, which you and every chief and warrior in your land, must be sensible would end in their overthrow, and total ruin.

My friend, on your return home, it is my advice, that not a moment be lost, in dispatching runners to all parts of your nation, to inform of this advice, and as given by a father to his children, and I enjoin on them, as they regard their future prosperity, that they do not be guil-

The Norfolk Herald.

ty of any rash act, or suffer blood to be spilt, which if once commenced, God only knows where it may end. According to your request, I will send off to-morrow, an account of what hath taken place between us, to the President of the United States, and also the governor of Georgia.

I have no influence with, or any authority over the people who are running the line, or I would recommend it them to go no further, until the opinion and pleasure of the President of the United States, should be known. But should these people continue to run and mark the line, it is my advice that your people do not hinder nor disturb them in so doing, as it cannot hurt any body.

As to your complaints against colonel Hawkins, the superintendant and his deputie's, it is a matter on which I can give no opinion, it being my sole object to endeavor to preserve peace between our countries, and to avoid any thing personal.

Should your nation receive the advice I now give them, with friendship, and adopt the same it will give me heart felt satisfaction and enable me in future, to subscribe myself their real friend, and devoted humble servant.

JAMES SEAGROVE.

To *Methlogy*, chief of Mackasookey town, and through him to all whom it may concern.

Alexandria, July 16.

Capt. Mark Butts arrived in town on Sunday evening, from St. Kitts, in 15 days. He sailed from Bassaterre under convoy of the Santa Margaretta, and the Matilda British frigates; touching at Tortola for several American vessels. The number of vessels under convoy amounted to upwards of 400—120 of whom were Americans—the remainder bound to different European ports. While Captain Butts lay at Bassaterre, the Ganges brought in a French privateer sloop as a prize. The sloop had mounted 10 guns, but threw 6 over in the chace. The *Democrat* (one of the Guadaloupe pirates, and indeed, one that injured the American commerce to an excessive degree) has been taken by a British frigate, and carried into Fort Royal Martiniqne. The Potomac Chief, Capt. Magruder, of this port, was left at Martinique; and the Virginia, Capt. Ebanezer Eveleth, has arrived at Baltimore.

All accounts now agree as to the route of the French fleet; and we have authentic accounts of the Spaniards sailing to join them—the British in full force are in pursuit, and must, e'er this, have come to an engagement. Dreadful must be the contention of two such fleets—making the whole amount to 100 sail of the line, besides a great number of frigates. Under our New York and Philadelphia dates, the latest advices are noticed.

[Balt. Tel.]

FROM ALGIERS & GIBRALTER.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER OF JULY 12.

The following intelligence was received here yesterday by the United States Polacre, Capt. Smith, from Algiers and Gibralter:

"The following is the information I received at Gibralter on my arrival there from Algiers. It may be relied on as coming from the best authority.—

On the 22d May arrived at Gibralter; was there visited by a boat belonging to the guardships. They informed me I had to perform a quarantine. I hoisted a flag at the usual places for the port master, who in a short time came along-side.—From him and others I afterwards received the following information: That a few days previous to my arrival there, Capt. Smith, of and from Baltimore, had a severe action with several French gun boats, and was taken; that he was severely wounded; having received several musket shot in several parts of his body, and that he was then on board the ship at the port of Algeziras, and was allowed no surgeon to attend him. About the same time, Captain Adams, of and from New-York, in a ship belonging to Mr. Murray of New-York, was taken and carried into the same port, by this banditti. Of their treatment of others who were so unfortunate as to be captured by them, I had no information. I was likewise informed that a Brig, of and from Baltimore, was upset in the Mediterranean, off the island of Aboran. This island is about 30 leagues above Gibralter. The crew was saved.—She was pilot boat built.

I was likewise informed, that on the 5th May part of the Spanish fleet sailed from Gadiz, and was joined by the French fleet from Brest; and that Lord St. Vincent had been driven from his station by continued gales of wind from the westward; but on the 7th, seeing the fleet to windward, he made every exertion to gain them, but to no effect, the whole of his fleet being on a lee shore in 9 fathoms water. The French and Spaniards, taking advantage of his situation, steered to the southward in order to tavoid falling in with his lordship. As soon as the weather moderated, he steered to the southward in pursuit of them. After five days research and no appearance of the enemy, he bore away for the Mediterranean, which the former had entered on the 13th, their fleet consisting of seventeen sail of the line. On the morning of the 17th his lordship passed Gibralter, with his fleet, amounting to fifteen sail of the line, with some lighter vessels. There have since passed Gibralter six seventy fours* to reinforce his lordship. These I saw on the 20th about 20 leagues above Gibralter.

May 25, sailed from Gibraltar in company with four sail of Americans who were waiting an opportunity to get down the gut.—They were the following, viz. ship Eliza of Boston, from Legnano, bound to London—a brig of Salem, captain Horn, bound to Salem; brig Katy, of Newburyport, William Cottle, master, bound to Newburyport. and a schooner belonging to Kingston, in the bay. The captain informed me that he had been three months in Gibraltar waiting an opportunity to get out of the gut. We took her under our convoy. There is no possibility of any vessel passing the gut, but those which are manned and armed: or by availing themselves of the sailing of an English convoy, which is not very frequent, as most of their private ships that visit this quarter, are themselves well equipped with men and guns. On the night of the 23d, two vessels sailed from Gibralter, under cover of the dark; they had scarcely made sail, when one of them was fired at by three French privateers, and taken into Algeziras. In three hours from their leaving the port, they were both captured in sight of the shipping laying in the road; and within shot of the English gun boats. One of them was a Swede, the other a brig under English colors. The same night passed through the gut, a fleet of Spanish merchantmen, from Maluga, under convoy of 21 sail of Spanish gun-boats. On the morning following the gun boats were all standing for Algeziras, and were anchored there in the course of the day. There are from 50 to 60 sail of those French colors, that intercept the trade between Cape Spartal and Buse point. But only three of them are of any considerable force, viz. one brig mounting 18 long twelves and 90 men—one schooner of 8 nines and twelves, and 90 men, and one lugger of 8 nines and sixes. The others principally consist of one or two guns in the row, with some swivels and muskets. Their practice is to attempt to board, and if they are repulsed, row away to windward, out of gun shot, in a short time; so that, unless you have a breeze, you can do nothing with them; but during a breeze, they are never to attack you if you are of any force.

The afternoon of my departure from Gibraltar, it was reported the French and Spanish fleets were in Carthagena; and that six sail of the Spaniards having sailed on a cruise, met with a heavy gale of wind, and were dismasted.

On the night of the 26th, parted company with the before mentioned American vessels, they being all safe outside the gut, Cape Sparto bearing E. by N. distant about 20 leagues.

Done on board the United States polacre Dey, lying at Gibraltar from May 22d to 25th.

**This is the squadron under the command of admiral Whitshed.*

TRUE COPY.

The Bashaw of Tripoli has ordered away the American agent, who has arrived at Carthagena. Said Bashaw has made some new demands on the United States; and declares, that if they are not complied with, that his corsairs will be ordered by him to take American vessels. This information captain Smith will communicate to all Americans he should meet, that they might use the necessary precautions, and that captain Smith will proceed with dispatches for the United States, and follow his original instructions, which he has received from the underwritten consul for the United States.

Algiers, April 23th, 1799.

RICHARD O'BRIAN

To Capt. Smith, commander of the U. S. polacre the Dey.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

Letters have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, from Gibraltar, the contents of which, we understand are as follow.

Admiral Gardner was cruizing off Cadiz with 14 sail of the line, when he received advices, in six days, that the Brest fleet was out—he left his station and stood for Cape St. Vincent's, in hopes to meet them—May the 5th, the Brest fleet of 19 sail of the line passed up the Straits.—On the 12th, Admiral Gardner arrived off Gibraltar, with his fleet, not having seen the enemy, and the next day Lord St. Vincent having joined him, they went in pursuit of the French with 17 sail of the line, and on the 13th the Spanish fleet of 15 sail of the line passed up the rear of St. Vincent's; on the 20th, a reinforcement of six sail of the line passed up to join Lord St. Vincent's. As soon as the sailing of the Brest fleet reached Gibraltar, Lord St. Vincent embargoed all the American vessels, and detained them until the fleet passed through the Gut.

A letter from the consul of the United States, at Gibraltar of which the following is a copy, was received this morning at the office of secretary of State.

Gibralter, 17th May 1799.

SIR,

The bearer of my last being still detained, I have now to inform you that on the 4th instant arrived his Britannic majesty sloop of war Childres, in six days from the Channel fleet, with advice of the French fleet consisting of 15 sail of the line, having slipt out of Brest in a fog, unperceived. Said sloop met an English frigate from whom she learned that she had been chased by the out scouts of an enemy's fleet of 21 sail of the line, supposed to be the above, joined by 4 Spanish ships from Ferrel—they were seen in the latitude of Oporto. This the earl St. Vincent communicated to me, that I might apprize the commanders of American vessels bound to the westward, of their danger. Admiral lord Keith, with the British fleet of 14 sail of the line was at anchor off Cadiz: on receipt of the above intelligence they got under way, and went for Cape St. Vincent. A French admiral and several officers arrived at Cadiz some days ago, to take the command of six of the Spanish ships; from which it is conjectured a junction of these fleets was in contemplation. When the Childres left the Channel fleet it was proceeding for the coast of Irland.

On the evening of the 5th instant, the French fleet passed the Out, going to the eastward, with fresh southerly wind, and very hazy; 24 sail were counted of which 19 were of the line. Next morning earl St. Vincent sent to inform me that the Americans bound to the westward should be ready to proceed the moment the wind came about; as the enemy's fleet went past us yesterday. Open boats, &c. are sent to endeavor to get out of the Gut with dispatches to apprize lord Keith of the French fleet having passed this, and to follow them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most hble servant.

JOHN GAVINO.

MAY 15.

On the 10th inst. lord Keith, with his fleet, arrived here from off Cadiz, when earl St. Vincent embarked, and they sailed next day with 16 sail of the line, of which six were lockers, for the east. It seems that Spain is given up to France 15 sail of the line Cadiz; and by the report of several ships, 19 sail of the line from thence, with nine frigates, sailed this port to the castward nights ago. Several cutters in quest the Brest fleet, and dispatches, &c. have arrived from England. Admiral Gardner expected off Cadiz with 15 sail of the line, which no doubt will go up the Mediterranean when they find the French and Spaniards are gone there.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, 24th June, 1799, to a mercantile house in this city.

"I have a letter from Dr. Stevens, of the 30th ult. from Le Francois, who mentions in positive terms, that all matters were arranged between gen. Toussaint; that he had an interview with general Maitland, who was going to Jamaica, and expected shortly to return him again at Port au Prince. Every thing was settled between them, so as to secure to the Americans an uninterrupted commerce with the colony. Rigaud, however, was opposed to the measure, and it is not unlikely he may occasion a defection of the whole. Certain it is that serious hostilities exist between the two commanders, and there is no saying what may be the result."

A gentleman just arrived in town, informs us, that on Friday last, the United States ship Connecticut, of 24 guns, capt. M. Tryon, was upset in the harbor of Middletown, (Connecticut) in an attempt to careen her. It was expected she would be ratied by this day, without any material injury. [*New York Paper.*]

Public Auction.

For the benefit of the Underwriters, THIS DAY will be sold at the Vendue Store,

1 Trunk of Irish Linens,
1 do. Thread, Sewing Silk, &c.
1 Box Irish Sheetings,
1 Box Bed Ticks,
3 Bales Oznaburgs,
1 Box Writing Paper,
1 Bale Sacking, &c.
1 Box Elegant Prints.

Several pair of Elegant LOOKING GLASSES, &c. Damaged on Board the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Rose, commander, from London to Alexandria.

With a general assortment of Groceries.

P. G MARSTELLER.

July 16.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venaue Store,

8 Hogsheads Sugar, and
8 Bags Coffee of a superior quality, at a credit of 60 days.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 16, 1799.

On TUESDAY next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the store of Captain Quirk, King-street, near Mr. Knight's Tavern,

Rum, Brandy, Wine, Teas, Sugar, Queen's and Glass Ware, *with a number of other articles.*

P. G. MARSTELLER.

July 16. 1799.

Public Sale.

TO MORROW at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room, a variety of

Wet Goods & Groceries,

together with a variety of Dry Goods and Hardware.

Also, four puncheons and ten barrels of CONTINENTAL RUM of a superior quality.

☞ *The Lots advertised for sale this afternoon, will be sold TOMORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.*

HEWES & MILLER.

June 16.

Will be exposed to public Sale on Thursday, the 15th of August next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION,

The property of Samuel Tillett, deceased, containing 184 acres, laying on Sandy Run in the county of Fairfax, within 16 miles of Alexandria and Dumfries, and 6 from Occoquan Mills. It is now in the possession of Caleb Stone, whose term will expire on the first day of January next. The terms of sale will be 12 months credit, and the land to stand as security for the true payment of the purchase money.

GILES TILLETT, } Ex'rs
And
SAML. TILLETT, }

July 18.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a Negro man named GEORGE, formerly called himself Stepney, but it is probable he may change both, get a pass, and endeavor to pass for a free man—He is about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years old, has a halt in his walk, occasioned by a lameness in one his knees, not recollected which—is raw boned and remarkably strong—has a pleasant open countenance, and very fond of talk when encouraged—his forefeet stand wide apart—He took with him a blue broad cloth coat with a red cape, a yellow grounded waistcoat with black spots, one pair white kerseymere breeches, and a pair nankeen ditto, much faded, a ruffled shirt, and a ream bro better than half worn, clouded stockings, and a pair of shoes; these however it is probable he may change for others, and very likely took more with him. It is conjectured he will make for Alexandria, as he formerly lived in that place; or perhaps may go to Baltimore. He is a good cook, and perhaps, will endeavor to get a place in that capacity, on board of some vessel—all commanders are therefore notified, at their peril, not to harbour or in any manner employ the said negro.

If he is taken within this county, Five dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery, if out of the county and in the state, Ten Dollars—and if out of the state, Twenty Dollars, and travelling expences paid; or five dollars if secured in any goal in the United States, and information given so that I get him again.

N. B. He had on when he went away, a new shirt and trowsers.

JAMES BLUE,

Beek Creek, Berkeley County, Virginia, July 10, 1799.

RACES 2000 Wt. Surinam Cof

FIRE.

AS Buildings, Goods, and Furniture are subject to be destroyed by this dreadful element, and often whole families ruined by it, a mode ought to be adopted to alleviate the unfortunate.—It appears to me that out of three things one must be done—to wit:

Either to stand your own insurer, then if a loss happens, you lose the whole:

Or, to insure in an Insurance Company, then you have to pay annual premiums, (which by the policies I have seen are one and one quarter per cent. per annum) nigh as much as the premiums paid here on entering, and you must trust to the good fortune of a few individuals, (perhaps six, may-be a dozen) whose real property you do not know, they are in general speculative men, and make, no doubt, other speculations; then if they fail, and heavy losses happen, you can receive only a small dividend—if only small losses take place, the interest of your premiums will be sufficient—it is evident that they only will insure you while they get profits—so soon as that is not the case, they will either raise the premiums or not insure you at all. Their expenses are very great, and ours small—one of their directors has more salary per annum than all our officers have, including all the contingent expenses of printing, books, &c.

Or, to join the Mutual Insurance of this State—if that consisted only of twelve members, you would be better off than if you stand your own insurer; for if a loss happens, you can only lose the twelfth part. Now as there are already several thousand buildings insured and signed for, and the subscribers increase daily, and will a great deal more so, when the plan is better understood, the repartition or quota decreases, for fires are never general, but happen only partially here and there.

I think this institution is on the most liberal footing—Its principles are to succour the unfortunate—it unites interest and charity—here by the small contribution you pay to another man's loss, you secure your own property—you aid the sufferer and he needs not to blush to receive your benevolent gift—by a private subscription he would be under a particular obligation, which few people would like, but here he has the satisfaction to return it by small donations towards other peoples losses.

The people sure cannot fall out with themselves; they have every thing under their own controul—if they do not like the constitution-rules, and regulations, they can amend them, and if they are not pleased with their officers, they can turn them out and put in others. The books and transactions are laid every year before the general meeting, and are at all times open for inspection of any member.

As we have I believe upwards of four hundred thousand houses in this state, and the average loss I believe is not above twenty thousand dollars per annum, each house's share to that would be five cents a year, although there is only a small part insured—yet as the number of the subscribers augments, we approach of course the general insurance, and in proportion as the insurance increases, the risk of the individuals lessens as one to ten thousand—because I believe that on an average throughout the state, only one out of ten thousand buildings per annum is destroyed by fire.

The main point is to make it general, which they have it in their power to do—let them appoint agents in each county to explain the plan, and so soon as it is properly understood, I am confident that every one will join so laudable an institution, by which we keep large sums of money (which used to go abroad) in this country, save numbers of families from ruin, promote agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in the country, which I think are objects worth the attention of every good citizen. If there are a few prejudiced individuals among us who wish it otherwise, let us hold this looking glass to their view, and they will burst like a Basilisk seeing himself with his poisonous eyes.

Some individuals, through the instigation of certain people who have their particular views, may at the first outset complain a little to pay a second premium, but what would they say if they had lost their own houses, and consider how sweet it is for those who have suffered to receive pay to rebuild their houses, and replenish their stores—I suppose there have within these eight or nine months, in the different parts of the state, been more houses burned than for many years past, and perhaps many to come; I believe not less than one hundred and seventy buildings—by which it may have distressed one hundred families, each family may consist of ten persons. Now let that man stand up, if one thousand minions, some perhaps have not where to lay their heads, were to lend their hands for assistance, that would not give each half a bit—which would be a great deal more than the quota of most of those insured amounts to. If some of the rich pay more, they can afford it, and ought to pay—and particularly so, as in case of loss, they would receive more benefit.

As there are no doubt every where, malevolent people, who would be hard or unfeeling enough to refuse these charitable donations, the legislature has wisely provided for that, to grant means to compel them to be charitable and do good offices for theirs and the sufferers good.

WILLIAM F. AST.

Richmond, 17th June, 1799.

N. B. Premiums on brick dwelling houses covered with wood, standing at least twenty feet apart from other buildings, are 1½ per cent. and on wooden [illegible] cent.

Baltimore and Alexandria Mail-Stages, and

ACCOMMODATION COACHES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Baltimore and Alexandria Mail-Stages, which are connected with the United States Mail Coaches Line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, New-York, &c. and the Virginia Mail Line from Alexandria to Fredericksburgh, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, are now in complete order, and will as usual leave the Indian Queen, Baltimore, every morning, Sunday excepted, at four o'clock, and arrive at Alexandria at four in the afternoon. Returning; will leave Mr. Gadsby's tavern, Alexandria, at three o'clock every morning, Sunday's excepted, and arrive in Baltimore to dinner, one hour before the Bank shuts. The Accommodation Coachee (to commence on Sunday the 23d inst.) is established for the particular convenience of our Alexandria, Georgetown and Baltimore customers, will also leave the Indian Queen, Baltimore, every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Mr. Gadby's Tavern, Alexandria, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at their different places of destination by 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Fare for passengers, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, with an allowance of 30 weight of Baggage. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

JESSE SIMMS,
THOS. RHODES,
C. M'LAUGHLIN
Wm. EVANS & Co. } Proprietors.

18th June.

Alexandria, Baltimore and Philadelphia Stages.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the line of Stages is complete from Alexandria to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, &c.

And will leave the house of Mr. Hanson Renoe, sign of the Indian Queen, King-street, Alexandria, every morning at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) and will arrive at the Fountain Inn, Baltimore, the same evening, at 6 o'clock. From thence it proceeds the next morning for Philadelphia, &c.

The price for each passenger from Alexandria to Baltimore is 4 dollars, with an allowance of 25 lb. of baggage.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
JAMES BRYDEN,
JOHN H. BARNEY, & Co.

N. B. The proprietors will not consider themselves accountable for the baggage.

June 10.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of JAMES FRAZER, *deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, being court day,*

The Tavern at Spotsylvania Court-House,

Together with 143 acres of Land, adjoining.

THE buildings are, a HOUSE, with two rooms, 28 by 18 each, and one 28 by 12 feet on the first floor, and sundry lodging rooms above stairs, with a portico in front, the whole length.

Back of this house, more privately situated, is a new two-story house, 36 by 18, affording very commodious dining and lodging rooms, and a convenient private room for a family—two good stables, a good kitchen, meat-house, and dairy. A store 26 by 18, with a brick chimney and good counting room—a corn house, blacksmith's shop, &c.—A good garden paled in, and a young apple orchard of grafted fruit.

It is thought unnecessary to be particular in enumerating the advantages this place possesses as a good stand for a Tavern and store, supposing any person inclining to purchase will view it before the day. Possession will be given the first day of January next, and three years credit allowed, upon the payment of the purchase money being made secure in such manner as will be made known on the day of sale by

ANTHONY & WM. FRAZER,
Executors.

June 14.

ALEXANDRIA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
7th Month 2d, 1799.

THE Stockholders, or their legal representatives are hereby informed, that a dividend of 7½ per cent. on that part of the capital actually paid, will be paid at any time after the 12th instant, at this office, where attendance will be given for that purpose, for the three successive days, from 10 till 12 o'clock in the morning. Orders for payment of the dividends will be accepted, provided all those for sums above 20 dollars are on stamped paper, according to law.

By order of the Directors,
WM HARTSHORNE, President.

July 2.

TO LET,

A House and Lot

On Cameron-Street, opposite to the Market House, at present in the occupation of John Duff. Also, a STORE and CELLAR at the corner of Prince and Water-Streets, lately occupied by James Kennedy. For terms apply to

PETER G. MARSTELLER.

June 13.

VIRGINIA:
In the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY

Between
Wilson Miles Cary, acting executor and trustee in America, of George William Fairfax, } Plaintiff
and
John Carlyle Herbert, an infant, by Wm. Herbert, his guardian; Carlyle Fairfax Whiting, an infant, by Charles Little, his guardian; Thos. Herbert, and Jane his wife; and Wm. Bird, and Catharine his wife; George Washington, George Nicholas, George Adam Kellenberger, and William Little, } Defend'ts.

The report, pursuant to the order made in this cause on the fifth day of June, 1795, is this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, for reasons appearing to the Court, committed to Master Commissioner Keith, for him to consider the same with the exceptions thereunto put in by the plaintiff, and to report thereupon.

(A Copy.)
Test. PETER HINSLEY, C. C.

In obedience to the above order, I do appoint Wednesday, the 17th day of July next, to consider the said report and the exceptions thereto; of which the parties are desired to take notice, and to attend at my office in Alexandria, on that day, for that purpose.

JAMES KEITH, M. C.

June 15, 1799.

W. & R. WALTON

HAVE RECEIVED,
Per the Union, via Baltimore, and Felicity, of this port,

The following Goods,

Which they offer for sale at a low advance, for Cash, Notes, or Country Produce, viz.

GINGHAMS, coloured and check'd nankeens, clouded, spotted, cambric, plain, tamboured, striped, jaconet, Japan, book and coloured down muslins and muslinets, muslin and pullicat handkerchiefs, towelling, mitts and gloves, Marseilles bed-quilts and counterpanes, chintzes, printed calicoes, Irish linens, from 8d. to 4s. 3d. ladies black and white lace veils, 17 pieces of black lace and muslins, muslin and silk shawls, silk ginghams, woollen of various kinds, tapes and bobbins, hats, shoes, leather caps of all descriptions, sail canvas and twines, umbrellas, buttons, lockets, pictures, watch chains, ear-rings, bracelets, necklaces, and sundry articles in the jewellery line, mahogany writing desks, pocket-books, pins and nebbles, 105 kegs of nails, 9 casks of hoes, &c. iron wire, Bath stove-grates, 200 copper tea-kettles, 8 grand piano fortes, with additional keys, 1 box of music, new and well assorted.

They have also on hand, a large assortment of Goods of their former importations.

☞ A COW strayed, branded M. W. in the horns. Whoever will give me information thereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward. R. WALTON.

June 4.

Deserters.

Ten Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in gaol, or delivering to me in this place, or to any recruiting officer, EDWARD GILPIN, who deserted from this place on the 20th inst.

He is 22 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, has hazle eyes, black hair, dark complection, and squints a little—was born in Prince George County, Maryland. He took with him a brown mixed cloth coat, a round callico jacket with sleeves, a pair of nankeen pantaloons, and a white pair of trowsers.

June 22.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in this town, on the morning of the 11th instant, JAMES TAYLOR, born in England, aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, grey eyes and sandy hair—by trade a plaisterer. He wore a mixed lambskin coat and overalls of the same; but he will probably change them—he says he served some time in the late war.

Any person who will deliver him to any recruiting officer in the United States, or secure him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY PIERCY, Capt.
8th regt. U. S. army.

Alex. June 14.

WAS committed to this gaol, as a runaway, a negro man that calls himself JACK PLANTIFF, or JACK JACKSON—He is a stout well built man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has a remarkable mark in forehead, pricked like a heart—speaks like a West-India negro. He says he came from the state of Kentucky, and imposed on several merchants in this town by purchasing goods, and at the same time having no money for payment.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Gaoler.

June 23.

Apprentices Indentures for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Cash, or on a short Credit,
MOLASSES, By the Hogshead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS,
BRITANIAS,
PLATILLAS, } By the Box or Piece.
COFFEE, by the bag
ad, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM; by the hhd.
1st and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

June 25.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders of the Potomack Company will please to take notice, that a general meeting of said Company will be held at the Union Tavern in George-Town, on the 5th day of next month; when a state of their affairs, with the Treasurer's account, will be laid before them—An election of President and Directors, to manage the business for the year ensuing, will also be held—It is therefore desired that the Stockholders may generally attend.

All those who have claims against the Potomack Company, will bring them in to Wm. Hartshorne before the general meeting, that measures may be taken to put them in a course of payment.

By order of the President and Directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treas'r.

Alexandria, 7th mo. 6, 1799.

A Horse Lost.

STRAYED from the Occoquan Mills, the latter end of last month, a bright BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with white hind feet, black mane and tail, the latter long and reaching down to the lower end of his thigh. He received a wound in the upper part of his right hind leg, that caused a large swelling, which was repeatedly fired, and there is yet a hard tumor which retains the marks of the iron with which he was fired. Any information respecting the above described horse, will be thankfully received, and whoever will deliver him to John Mandeville, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber at Occoquan Mills, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, over and above what the law allows.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Occoquan Mills, July 8.

Horses, Cows, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, FOUR EXCELLENT YOUNG HORSES, that will answer well either for the saddle or draught—10 good MILCH COWS—& a FAMILY STAGE WAGGON, with Harness complete. All of which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash, or exchange for Hay, Oats, Wood, or Household Furniture.

PETER HEISKELL,
Corner of King and Pitt Streets.

July 11.

FOR SALE,

A three-story Brick House,

on Fairfax-Street, adjoining Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's, occupied by Messrs. Carne and Slade—Also five acres of Land, in the commons, in a good situation, near Spring Garden, enclosed with a post and rail fence. For particulars apply to the subscribers.

RICHARD VEITCH,
W'm J. HALL,
JAMES WILSON, } Trustees for W. J. Washington & Co.

April 28.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sidelin Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. These lands are generally good, as I am informed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon credit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the Federal city.

R. T. HOOE.

June 30.

FOR SALE,

30 Pipes and 40 Qr. Casks Red Port Wine,

Of the vintage of '96 and '97, imported in the ship Pomona, Capt. Waters, direct from Oporto.

JAMES WILSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Negro Boy, and a Man

that has been accustomed to plantation work for which cash will be given. Enquire of the printer.

June 29.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.